Immigation - 1935.

Mexican Ban Is Aimed at Workers, Embassy Informs

Colored Races, Except Japanese, Affected by Country's Edict

WHITES DON'T NEED ANY SPECIAL PERMIT

No Explanation Given for Discrimination.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—A bulletin issued last year prohibiting or restricting the entry of colored Americans and members of Malayan and Hindu races into Mexico, is still in force, the AFRO-AMERICAN learned this week.

Japanese immigration is not so restricted, it was revealed, because the international treaty with Japan is still in force, neither are American whites so restricted or prohibited.

A circular of the Mexican Ministry of the Interior announced provisions in force:

To the diplomatic service and Mexican consuls:

The secretary of the government has remitted to the immigration deputies under date of October 17, past, the following circular in which all the laws in force prohibiting or restricting certain foreigners are summarized:

"This secretary has believed it convenient to summarize into one all existing circulars which prohibit or restrict the immigration of certain foreigners and thereby presents you with the knowledge of those races or individuals who definitely remain subject to prohibition or restriction to immigrate to the country. Said races and individuals are the following:

". . . for ethnical reasons, the yellow, Negro, Malayan and Hindu races, with the exception of the Japanese while the International Treaty in this regard is in force."

High officials at the Mexican Embassy here informed that the underlying reason for the enactment of such a measure could be found in the fact that Mexico desires to keep aliens from usurping the work of its natives. No one, regardless of race or color, the AFRO was informed, may go there to work. In special instances, a teacher may get into the country to teach in a university, after receiving special permission.

Whites Not Affected

Any member of the races thus eliminated, the embassy advised, can write to his consul and get a special permit to enter Mexico.

White persons, however, do not have to make application for any special permit to visit the country.

While these regulations are in effect, the U.S. State Department, in its official passport series, giving immigration regulations of various nations, says:

No visas are required of non-immigrant American citizens intending to sojourn briefly in Belgium, British Honduras, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, MEXICO (but an identification card issued by a Mexican consul must be obtained) . . .

An American citizen leaving the United States for a country where passports are not required, is nevertheless advised to carry a passport, except in travel to Canada or Mexico . . .

The Mexican consul at Baltimore admitted that a law restricting the immigration of colored Americans was enacted by his government, but could give no reason why such discrimination is shown.

Mexican Ban on Negro Tourists Is Lifted

American Negro tourists with money to spend are welcome in Mexico. The neighbor below the Rio Grande has lifted its ban, but will not accept Negro immigrants. The State Department received many protests against treatment accorded Negroes who sought to visit Mexico. Mexicans may enter the United States freely.

Japanese Exclusion

Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, a student of international relations and a promoter of sympathetic understanding between nations, writes in Current History:

It is not additional ships that the United States needs to concede to Japan, but something that holds no danger for anyone. We should offer, subject to the conditions outlined below, to undo the injustice of the exclusion act.

Such an eventuality, it goes without saying, would be the greatest step toward promoting an everlasting friendship between the two great nations that has been taken since Commodore Perry dropped anchor in the Bay of Tokio in the '50's. It might even be called an insurance policy against war. Not that we are afraid of war in the sense that we are afraid of being defeated—although nobody wins in any war, as the last one proved. We are, and we should be, afraid of war in the sense that we abhor it and would shun it as a plague or any other source of danger and horror.

Professor Shotwell shows that to repeal the Japanese exclusion clause from the immigration act would make no material difference in the number of Japanese to come to this country. If they were placed on a quota basis only a hundred or so a year could enter. The point about repeal is that it would remove from the proud Japanese nation a stigma of inferiority. The Professor then goes on to suggest that the United States might negotiate with Japan to obtain in return a concession looking toward increasing Japanese wages or improving conditions in industry, so as to help remove what this country looks upon as "unfair competition."

Any gesture in the direction of promoting friendship between the two chief Pacific nations is commendable. At this particular time such a move as that outlined might change the history of the world.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Miami, Fla. News
August 21, 1935

DRIVE AGAINST NEGRO ALIENS TO BE STARTED

Four Immigration Officers Will Be Assigned Here for Task

Four immigration officers will be assigned by the U. S. department of labor to aid Miami police in a round-up of negro aliens in Miami's negro sections, Public Safety Director A. J. Kavanaugh told the city commission at its regular meeting today.

The commission approved plans plans for the drive, which will get under way as soon as the federal officers arrive, Kavanaugh said.

The planned round-up is the aftermath of complaints made to the commission several weeks ago when leaders of the Unemployed league and labor organizations in Miami complained that numerous jobs in Miami were held by aliens from the Bahama islands.

The commission was informed by Commissioner Orr that James Donn, chairman of the state welfare board, left for Jacksonville last night and will arrange a meeting between Federal Emergency Relief Director Conrad Van Hyning and the commission for a discussion of welfare problems here.

City Attorney John W. Watson, jr., was instructed to prepare a resolution calling for bids for repair and reconstruction of the precooling plant on the Clyde line pier. It is estimated the work will cost between $18,000 and $20,000. Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness.

Public Service Director Sydow reported it would cost $2,000 to erect 2,000 additional seats at Miami field for the Auburn, Florida university football game to be played here Nov. 30. The commission did not act on the report.

The Hefty Press was awarded the contract for printing 200,000 city booklets, in four colors, and containing 32 pages. The bid, $9,542, was the lowest from a Miami concern.

The commission agreed to aid officials of the Flagler Memorial library in their efforts to have necessary help at the library paid from WPA funds.

A milk ordinance permitting sale of grade A raw milk and pasteurized milk under stringent supervision of the city health department was adopted on final reading.

R. C. Gardener asked widening of Fifth st. at N. Miami ave. The request was referred to City Manager L. L. Lee and Director Sydow for action.